BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.--Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all rrearages are paid, except at the option of the t or.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. NO. 26.

ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12lines or less for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Order Societies, &c. or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

☞ Among the accounts in the newspapers of our recent victory and reverse in one day, in the valley of Virginia, the article in this week's paper perhaps gives a correct version of the affair. Gen. Early charges our reverse to the propensity of plunder and a panic. The General's address to his army will be found in this issue. After the victory his men stacked arms, it is said, and commenced plundering, when they were surprised by some Yankee cavalry, and believing themselves flanked, a panic ensued, causing a hasty retreat. It is hinted that apple brandy had something to do with the matter.

IMPORTANT TO PRISONERS.—It will be seen from the subjoined letter, that arrangements have been made by which our soldiers, held as prisoners of war, in the vicinity of Charleston, can be regularly supplied with clothing, provisions, tobacco, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Department of South Carolina, Ga and Fla
CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 19, 1864.

Edward Warren,
Surgeon General of N. C.,

Sir:—I am instructed by the Lieut. Gen'l commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst, and in reply to request you to say to his Excellency Governor Vance, that such supplies of clothing, provisions (of limited bulk and not perishable in character.) tobacco, as he may desire to send to soldiers from North Carolina, prisoners of war, in the vicinity of Charleston, will be received by Matt. A. Pringle, Q. M., in this city, and duly forwarded by Flag of Truce boat.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
JOHN F. LAY,
Maj. and A. I. Gen.

The *Conservative* learns that Surgeon General Warren has received a communication from Judge Ould which conveys the agreeable intelligence that within the past few days an arrangement has been made, by which such of our soldiers as are held prisoners of war, can be supplied with clothing, blankets, meat, sugar, coffee, pickles, vinegar, &c.

We trust that our humane and patriotic fellow citizens will not permit this opportunity to pass without doing something to alleviate the sufferings of their sons and brothers who are now languishing in northern prisons.

All contributions for this purpose will be promptly forwarded to their proper destination, if left with the Surgeon General at Raleigh, or delivered to any one of his regular agents.

ARRESTED.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th ult., that a portion of the stampeders, alluded to last week, from this and adjacent counties, who were attempting to make their way into the Yankee lines, were arrested and forwarded to Richmond, by the Provost Marshal at Wytheville, and committed to Castle Thunder, to await court martial. The following are the names of the prisoners:

J. Q. A. Conner. David Shields, J. H. Reid, J. C. Armfield, W. Watson. J. J. Browning, Jas. R Stevens, John W. Russel, James Peebles, Jas. Crews, George Pretty, Wm. Spach, J. P. Reed, J. Mendar. J. F. Pegram, R. F. Hyatt, A. J. Mustin, J. H. Idol, J. D. Holder, B. F. Bundy, J. F. Ledbetter, W. H. Campbell, Frank Mickey. L. Smith, A. A. Stafford, J. Smith, John Stafford, Elwood Smith and Smith Frazier.

We are grieved to learn that our esteemed young friend, Major WM J. PFOHL, commanding the 21st Regiment N. C. T., is reported mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th inst., while gallantly leading his regiment into the fight.

He subsequently fell into the hands of the Yankees.

Maj. Pfohl was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and we can bring our humble tribute to his sterling worth as a true friend, genial companion and christian gentleman. His devotion to his country's cause was ardent and self-sacrificing, and he enjoyed the confidence of his superiors and love and repect of his men with true chivalric modesty.

From recent letters received, there is no positive information of Maj. Pfohl's death, and his relatives and friends yet cling to the fond hope that his almost uninterrupted good health and strong constitution, may enable him to survive.

SOW WHEAT.—We earnestly entreat our farmer's to sow as much wheat as possible. All will be needed that can be seeded, in any emergency. We know that laborer's are few, but, by united efforts much may be done to keep "gaunt famine from the door."

☞ Several articles prepared for this paper are crowded out to make room for other important matter.

☞ The Greensboro' "*Way of the World*" makes acknowledgements for its error in attributing an undue share of desertions to this County.

☞ What has become of our old friend the Salisbury *Watchman?*—It has not made its appearance on our table for several weeks.

☞ See new advertisements for sale and hire of negroes; horse wanted, and boxes for Soldiers.

☞ President Davis has issued his proclamation calling the nation to prayer, humiliation and fasting, on the 16th of November.

SYRUP, TURNIPS AND MELONS.—Mrs. Jonathan Charles presented us with a specimen of her fine syrup, which we neglected to notice earlier. Col. Clinard, of Davidson, made us a present of some fine, large, sweet turnips; and Mrs. Benjamin Hampton treated us to a fine specimen of "pie-mellon."

Our old friend, Mr. Isaac Hauser, Rev. Mr. Schweinitz's faithful gardener, who never neglects us in the vegetable line, handed us a very fine turnip, weighing as taken from the patch, five pounds.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—We learn from a legal friend that the Supreme Court has decided that all persons belonging to the force known as Senior Reserves, composed of men between 45 and 50 years, are entitled to a discharge on arriving at the age of 50.—*Progress.*

The Supreme Court also decided, that policemen, of all the larger towns in the State, must be deemed essential to the full, complete and beneficial action of the State government, and are not liable to conscription.

Judge Halyburton, in a recent opinion, affirms the right of the citizen to pay the tax on moneys held abroad, or on gold and silver, in four per cent bonds.

News of the Week.

There was considerable fighting on Thursday last in front of Richmond and Petersburg.—On the North side of James River, within four or five miles of Richmond, on the Darbytown and Williamsburg road, where the battle raged, the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss represented slight.

On the Southside Grant is said to have commanded the attack in person, with a heavy force, and driving in our pickets, pushed forward rapidly two miles to the Boydton plank road, some 7 miles below Petersburg. After this he pressed forward to Burgess mill, where he awaited our attack. Between the two armies was a valley, a creek and a bridge. This bridge the enemy held. Our attack was begun in the afternoon and lasted three hours. The following official dispatch of Gen. Lee tells the result of this attack, and indeed the whole day's operation:

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON:—Hill reports that the attack of Heth upon the enemy yesterday at Boydton, was made by Mahone with three brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured three colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy holding the bridge. In the attack subsequently by the enemy Mahone broke through their line of battle and drove them.

At night the enemy retired from the Boydton Road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field.—About 9 P. M., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the road in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven off. On the Williamsburg Road yesterday Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works and returned to their former position.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The following was received in Richmond on the night October 29th:

HON. J. A. SEDDON:—Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing their cavalry behind their infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines have been reestablished.

Subsequent dispatches from Petersburg, state that, up to the 29th, we had captured 700 prisoners, and 2,000 of the finest kind of weapons. The battlefield was covered with blankets, knapsacks, overcoats and provisions. Our loss said to be about 500 killed wounded and captured.

The night of the 27th was very rainy.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

The following dispatch was received to day from Head Quarters, dated Oct 31st:

Mahone penetrated the enemies picket lines last night near Petersburg and swept it for half a mile, capturing two hundred and thirty officers and men without the loss of a man.—Total number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Petersburg, according to Gen. Lee's report, was seven hundred.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Sheridan is said to be retreating towards Winchester. Early is pursuing.

Gen Early reports that, on the 25th, the enemy attacked Lomax forces at Milford, with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades, but were again repulsed.—Lomax reports our loss very slight.

Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap road, he has killed, wounded and captured over three hundred. His own loss being four wounded and one captured.

Gen. Lee telegraphs on the 27th:

"On the 25th Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brigadier-General Duffe and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss."

FROM GEORGIA.

"Shirley," the correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, under date of the 22d, writing from Gadsden, Ala, says, that Hood's army was then crossing the Coosa river with their faces northward. In one or two days they were expected to cross the Tennessee river at Guntersville, in north Alabama. The Northern news of the date of the 25, places Hood at or near Gadsden and Sherman on the Coosa river.

FROM MISSOURI.

A special dispatch from Senatobia, on the 28th says that the St. Louis "Republican" of the 24th contains a dispatch to Gen. Craig from Maj. Mc Donald, stating that he had just reached the railroad from a trip within four miles of Richmond, Ray county, where he learned that a battle had been fought between the Kansas troops under Blount, with Price, which resulted in the defeat of Blount, losing nearly all his artillery. The battle occurred on the evening of the 19th. Blount, it seems, entered Lexington about noon on that day and immediately moved south twelve miles, where he encountered Price. After the battle Price marched into Lexington. At last accounts Price was crossing a portion of his forces to the north side of the river.

A dispatch from Cairo, 22d, says, Scarcely a boat arrives from any point that does not bring accounts of rebel guerrillas. On Wednesday fifty guerrillas entered Mayfield, Kentucky, and burned the Court House.

St. Louis telegrams of the 27th say dispatches from Leavenworth state that Price had been driven below Fort Scott, closely pressed by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell and several pieces of artillery. Price's army was routed and dispersed. Steele, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith. Most of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed.

DISASTER AT PLYMOUTH.—The Progress of the 1st inst. says:

"We learn from a relisble source that on Thursday night last a party of 18 men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing 6 of our men in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth the found the Albemarle at the wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her, amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the Albemarle sunk, captured the whole of them; but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There is no force of the enemy near Plymouth with the exception of the 5 or 6 gunboats in the Sound, but the loss of the Albemarle will open the Roanoke to them, and, we fear, work serious damage to that section.

These particulars are given by a gentleman right from the vicinity of Plymouth."

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE "MEAT LAW."—One hundred and fourteen thousand exempts from active service, each bonded to furnish not less than fifteen hundred pounds of bacon and fifteen hundred pounds of fresh beef. Many are under obligation to give two, three or four times that much meat, but we wish to make a calculation at the minimum figures—114,000 multiplied by 1500—171,000,000 pounds that for the bacon; and a similar amount would be the product in fresh beef. Thus the Commissary General has now, subject to his order, 342,000,000 pounds of beef and bacon.

Now for a little calculation as to his wants. Say we have 400,000 men in the field to feed; allowing half a pound of bacon to the ration, and a pound of fresh beef, which is ample, as our troops will affirm, by issuing bacon two days and beef one day, and in this way alternate the ration, Col. Northrop has full meat rations for twelve hundred and eighty-two days, or until the end of 1867. Besides this, the tythe is to be counted!!! and such surplus as can be bought. If there be any truth in figures, we are so strong in food, that we can defy the Yankees for all time to come if the Commissary Department makes itself felt.

Why talk of the possibility of arming negroes, when next April 114,000 armsbearing men can be sent to Lee and Beauregard! Cannot some one make an estimate of the number of men necessary for State officers: it does appear that 35,000 is too many? Reduce it to figures, and let us see if there are not 25,000 too many.—*Savannah Republican.*

A SPEECH FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Lincoln was serenaded by Marylanders Wednesday night in honor of that State now being "free." In the course of hi speech he said something about himself and the Presidency. Here it is:

Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will between then and the end of my constitutional term do what I may be able to ruin the government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if the nominee shall be elected he will at once relinquish control of the government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the government—not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected, therefore, in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost, that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best chance to save the ship.—This is due to the people, both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of the country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this, in office or out of it, I am resolved to stand by them.

REV. DR. DEEMS has been on his mission in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphan Endowment Fund for the last month. The following statement indicates both the popularity of the cause and of the advocate.—The reader will specially notice the large donation from Mr. Martin, of Wilkes county. The list of contributions is given in round numbers.

Wilkes,	$20,200
Iredell,	11,000
Alexander,	10,000
Ashe,	9,300
Forsythe,	2,800
Yadkin,	2,800
Surry,	1,300
Stokes,	1,500
Catawba,	1000
New Hanover,	1,000
State at large,	800
Craven,	500

Smaller sums from Alleghany and Wayne. Largest donor in the State is J. Count Martin, of Wilkes, $7,600.

Communication.

For the Press.

MR. EDITOR:—An article signed "Aquilla," published by you on the 29th ultimo, has, after the lapse of over a month, called out a flimsy retort from some nondescript under the title of "*Citizen.*"

The writer must have been in a state of compolence, or he has taken much time to inflate himself, else he would have gotten up his batch of *small things* for the "*Sentinel*" sooner.

He has exhausted his *windbag*, no doubt in his effort to impress the public mind with the belief that "Aquilla" has never written a word for the cause of "*upholding this our only and last hope of Constitutional freedom,*" but opposes something, and that something "Citizen" fails to define.

But, sensibly speaking, "Citizen" says "Aquilla" "*strikes madly and wildly at everything that has for its object the uprooting of desertion and beheading disloyalty.*"

This assertion is made without any foundation of fact in the article referred to by "Citizen."

"Aquilla" does not strike either madly or wildly, nor with any such view as is charged by "Citizen;" but soberly and plainly at, and for, the principle of right guarantied both by the organic and statute law of the State to every citizen who loves good law and good government,—that is all. And now I would ask "Citizen," if, when the Legislature enacts a civil law for the express purpose of empowering the civil officers of the State to cause such parties as may violate it to be brought to justice by proper presentment in a court of civil jurisdiction, and because of their failure to discharge such duty, is it legal to invest the military authorities with the powers of adjudicating the matter, without first legislating upon the subject? If two branches of law are made distinct in character and appliances, and are thus blended and so construed as to empower the functionaries of either to arrest parties and try them for the same offences, then one or the other becomes nugatory, because either of the two authorities can accomplish in every case of their violation, what is required by the forms of either to perform. It is easy to the comprehending mind then, to see that all "Aquilla" strikes at is to maintain and uphold, not one, but both branches of the law, but both in their legitimate spheres.—If Solicitors, Squires and Jurors, are empowered by the laws of the State to see that parties guilty of aiding or abetting deserters, are presented to the civil courts of North Carolina for trial, conviction and punishment, as faithful sworn officers, they ought to be diligent to perform their duties. They have no jurisdiction over deserters, they are amenable to the Military Courts, and should suffer, as they do, the penalty of their offences. But when any party is guilty of harboring, or aiding in any way, deserters, their crimes are cognisable only before the civil courts of North Carolina, and the military has nothing to do with arresting or imprisoning such offenders, to try and punish them by military law.—There may be exceptions where the parties band together and defy the civil law; then the Governor has power to call out the Militia to aid the Sheriffs in executing the civil law, not the military, upon such offenders.—If this were not so, then the civil forms of law are of no use; Solicitors, Justices and Jurors are also useless: nor would civil courts be of any use. These laws then were made for seperate and distinct objects. They are seperate and apart in their functions, and it is right that they should be. They have ever been held and kept so in times of peace, and ought to be kept so in time of war, if the people wish to maintain constitutional liberty. The exigency of war should not be made a pretext by which to overstep the civil law by the military. There can be no excuse for such a stride of power in a country governed as ours has before been. The military and civil law ought to be seperate and distinct in their functions, as they are, and for the very reasons I have given. "Citizen" knows this if he will come out and acknowledge the promptings of his better feelings. If these two laws are not so intended to be enforced, why then we have no use for civil officers; it would, in such an event, be best to establish a military police everywhere, with powers to execute the functions of both civil and military laws in regard to offenders against the peace and dignity of the State. But there is a clash in this thing, and hence our lawmakers wisely drew a line of seperation between the military and civil jurisprudence, so that each could have a court of its own to meet out justice, &c., to such as are amenable to either one or the other. But it is useless to discuss the propriety of upholding the supremacy of the civil law with such writers as "Citizen." His long string of *small things* leads every sensible reader to conclude that he is an "original" and is for crushing by military force every thing, regardless of the proper channel through which his better judgment teaches him he ought to avail himself to punish men and women, for offences against a plain statute law of the State. His idea is military law for everything, if he should pull down the pillars of the constitution, and with it the temple of civil and religious liberty, and cause the people to be ground to dust by the iron heel of tyranny.—It would be of but little concern with him, so he accomplished his object in a political sense. He is no doubt one of that class of vociferators, who with stentorian voice mounted the stump at every cross roads, and proclaimed, "come on boys!" But when the boys went forward, he came back and has staid well in the rear ever since. His example and precept won't do to go together—they are inconsistent, and bad and false, and have done more to cause desertion than all the pleading which has been done in defence of civil liberty.—There is no sort of doubt about this thing, and "Citizen" ought do up his bad example by going to war. *He thinks so no doubt;*—that is what others think he ought to do. He should remember that "Aquilla" is not ignorant of the defects of human character, nor of the fact that bad feelings exist in the bosom of all such as "Citizen," towards those who may differ honestly with them. But this only verifies a great truth laid down by that eminent statesman and jurist, Edmund Burk, that all revolutionists believe every man to be a tory and traitor who does not think as they do. Hence patriots, law-loving and law abiding men are taunted with such dirty flings, and they expect nothing better from those who, with one stroke of theirs would crush every man who differs with them in their peculiar notion of what it takes to make a *loyal citizen.*

Yet if "Citizen" will divest himself of his levelling epithets, which he relies on, and wishes to discuss the subject of civil and military rights, and will agree to do so upon principles of logical deduction, he may be heard by "Aquilla".

"Citizen is mistaken in "Aquilla" being a member of the Convention, or that he ever donned the tripod of the "*Press;*" yet "Citizen's *nom de plume* does not conceal him from the scrutiny of "Aquilla," his neighing is too notorious. But I will now forbear for the present, though much more could be said for "Citizen's" benefit.—It is useless, however to argue to sustain a principle acknowledged by every sensible mind to be wrong. AQUILLA.

PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for his manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at his footstool, and to accept with reverent submission, the chastening of His Almiss and Allmerciful Providence.

Let us then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognising, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisemen'; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons, that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a service race have been exhibited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and implore all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement so that we may turn away from our evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(SEAL)

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

YANKEE THANKSGIVING—OLD ABE'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was promulgated Thursday:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe, and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayer and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable Blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which is has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, one NEGRO WOMAN and infant, and a BOY, aged about 10 years,—all likely.

The woman is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, about 37 years of age.

G. S. MATTHEWS,
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Nov. 3, 1864. 37-tf.

NEGROES FOR HIRE FOR 1865.

I WILL hire, privately, for the year 1865, a number of likely negroes,—men, women and children, some with and some without families.—Pay of hire in provisions preferable.

Apply to G. W. MALONE,
Nov. 3, 1864.-2t. at Salem, Hotel.

Horse Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a horse. Any person having one to sell will oblige me very much by calling on me at home, near Salem.

W. H. SHEPPERD.
Nov. 3, 1864, 37-2w.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Atkeson, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagem, Charlotte.
Mr. E. L. Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co. Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger, who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month. EDWARD WARREN,
Nov. 3.-1m. Surgeon General, N. C.

For Sale Cheap,

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late.

Address,
J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27,-2t-tf Lexington, N. C.

NOTICE.

THERE are many unsettled balances due the County in barter for Salt, or for Grain and Provisions, which I wish settled up without delay, as I want to close up the accounts.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner of Forsyth Co.
Oct. 25, 1864.

Valuable Land for Sale.

George K. Hendrix, and others } In Forsyth
vs. } Court of Equity.
Thomas Voss and others.

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, made in the foregoing cause, I shall sell at public auction, **on Wednesday the 23d of November,** 1864, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the valuable plantation of the late Thomas Voss, deceased, containing about 300 ACRES, and about three miles North-East of Kernersville, adjoining the lands of George Brooks and others.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
October 27th, 1864. 25-ts.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot booked ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct. 27, 1864, 26 4t.

TAX IN KIND.

UNTIL further notice I will attend every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the store of E. A Vogler, Esq., for the purpose of assessing the tithe of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and Hay. I will also attend the appointments of Wm. Flynt, Esq., Tax Collector.

All good citizens will make be above known in their respective neighborhoods and will also assist ladies in listing their Tax in Kind.

L. R. BRIETZ, Assessor.
Oct. 20, 1864. 25-4t.

Corn & Wheat Wanted.

I WILL GIVE SALT, BUNCH COTTON or SHEETING in exchange for Wheat and Corn.

I am also agent for the sale of 500 Bunches Cotton Yarn assorted No's from 8 to 12 which I will sell either by the bale, or retail in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. To any one having Specie, or Bank Notes, on specie paying banks, to invest in bunch cotton, I will sell lower than can be bought in this section of country, if application be made soon.

W. F. SHULTZ.
Salem, Oct. 20th. 1864. 25-4t.

Horse Stolen.

STOLEN from my stable in Forsyth County, about 4 miles South of Salem, on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, a small grey MARE, about 16 years old, had on an old shoe on one of her fore feet, otherwise unshod; she carries her mane on her left side; has some saddle marks on her back, and is about 4½ feet high.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information, so that I can get her GEORGE F. HEGE.
Forsyth County, Oct. 15, 1864.

The People's Press.

FROM THE VALLEY.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

Fourteen hundred and twenty Yankee prisoners, taken in the Valley, have arrived at Richmond. The Examiner of Monday gives the following account of the fight on the 19th:

From officers of Gen. Early's army, who came down with the Yankee prisoners, captured at Cedar Creek, we gather some particulars of the late fight in the Valley. On Tuesday, the 18th, Early lay at Fisher's Hill with two corps of Sheridan's army in his front on the north side of Cedar Creek. Another corps, the Sixth, (Wright's old corps) was between Middletown and Newtown. Sheridan himself was at Winchester, and his cavalry a little withdrawn from the front. The two corps on Cedar Creek were heavily fortified on the left (looking towards Middletown) of the turnpike, but their works on the right of the road were incomplete.

This being the situation, Early determined to attack, and if possible, to surprise the force on Cedar Creek. Accordingly on Tuesday, at nightfall, he marched out from Fisher's Hill to the stone bridge, which crosses the stream at the foot of the hill. Here his army was divided, the larger column moving to the right of the turnpike, the lesser to the left—the object being a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the enemy. In order to flank the enemy's works on the right (their left) of the road, it was necessary to march the larger column through a narrow pass in the mountains, where two men could not walk abreast. Thus, marching in single file, the whole night was consumed before the large column found itself in proper position to make the attack. Meantime the column which had moved to the left, having a good road to march on, arrived at its destination much sooner than that on the right, and the commander, impatient of delay, ordered the assault some ten or 20 minutes before the other wing of our army was ready to co-operate. But for this, the capture of prisoners would have been very much larger. As it was, the enemy were taken completely by surprise; two divisions stampeded without firing a gun, and not one of the eighteen captured cannon was discharged. The whole camp, exceedingly rich with spoil, was captured, and this abundant booty seems to have had the same effect on Early's men that the fat camp at Shiloh had on Beauregard's.—Many of them lagged behind in order to plunder, and those who pressed forward at Early's order cast many a lingering look behind.

The enemy attempted once or twice to make a stand, but were driven in utter rout to Middletown, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and dying, with countless guns, knapsacks, blankets, etc. Sheridan returning in hot hast from Winchester, threw forward the Sixth corps to the relief of the shattered Eighth and Nineteenth, just as Early was in the act of withdrawing his exhausted men from Middletown. At the same moment he hurled his cavalry upon both our flanks.—Our line gave way, and the turnpike being crowded with cannon, they were abandoned. The retreat continued rapidly to Cedar Creek, two miles from Middletown, and there ended, the enemy being too much wearied to make a vigorous pursuit.

Our principal loss was in cannon. We lost a number of prisoners, but they consisted, almost without an exception, of wounded men and a few teamsters and cannon drivers. The enemy were soundly thrashed and they know it. The sudden reverse in our fortunes is attributable to the over eagerness of pursuit, the exhausted condition of our men, the want of discipline in a portion of our cavalry, and last, but not least, the allurements of the enemy's rich camp. We attempted to do too much, that is all. If we had withdrawn at two o'clock, the victory would have proved the most brilliant that has ever been achieved in the Valley. Early by no means feels defeated, as Sheridan may discover before very many days. Gen. Ramseur was mortally wounded and has since died in the enemy's hands. The gallant Gen'l Battle, of Alabama, was wounded in the leg, and is now in Richmond. Fifteen hundred prisoners taken in this battle reached the city yesterday morning, and four hundred more are said to be on their way.

[Sheridan's official report agrees in the main with the Northern account of this battle given last week.]

THAT HAT—*The Report*—One of our most irascible old babitues of the city, retains the time-honored fashion a high top, glossy silk hat. A few evenings ago he was trying to get safely over that nuisance, the Whitehall rail road crossing, when he was startled by a shout from some soldiers who were advancing towards him. They yelled at him, 'Come out of that three-story louse roost." 'Got any honey for sale?" Here's your bee-gum" "Come out of that camp kettle." "Mister, do you wear mourn' on that air churn, kase your cows are all dead?" Mister, are your cows dead?'

Shaking his stick at them furiously, he retorted, "Yes, I should think they were from the way I hear their calves bawling"

The soldiers took the joke in high glee, and laughed themselves out of sight.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

HIGH AND LOW.—A pretty sharp retort is that recently made by a young, pretty girl at Oshkosh, Wis., who attended a ball dressed in short skirt and pants. She was the only one present in the mode. The other ladies were shocked very much? They regarded her short skirts as immodest; but she quietly remarked if they would pull up their dresses about their necks as they ought to be, their skirts would be as short as hers.

DIED:

In Forsyth County, N. C., on the 22nd ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTER, aged 96 years, 6 months and 10 days.

THE CAPTURE OF DALTON.

JACKSONVILLE Oct. 17, 1864.—Gen. Hood invested Dalton on last Thursday and soon sent a flag of truce and demanded its surrender. Col. Johnston, the Federal commander, came in person to see our General. "Will you," said the Colonel, "treat the garrison as prisoners of war, if I surrender?" "No, sir." "Will you parole it?" "No, sir; I will allow you five minutes to surrender, and if not complied with I will put the garrison to the sword." The Colonel observed that the terms were hard but that he would surrender, which was at once done. The prisoners captured were as follows: 800 negroes in full Yankee uniform, 250 white solders, 1 battery of six guns field artillery, and 80 cavalry, together with several guns mounted in the forts, a large quantity of stores ammunition, saddles and blankets.

The negro soldiers were at once divested of their blankets, overcoats, shoes, hats, and in many cases, their breeches, and under a strong guard with hors whips, put to work tearing up the railroad. And this negro garrison was the reason that Gen. Hood refused their white Colonel the ordinary terms of capitulation. As a general thing, the men of the army were in favor of hanging the last one of them on the nearest limbs, and as it is, very questionable if many of them are carried far as prisoners of war. At Dalton we captured 350 men without firing a gun. At Dug Gap, Maj Falconer, Adjt. General of the army, and Maj Clare, rode out for the purpose of making reconnoisance. They suddenly came upon a body of the enemy, and a heavy volley was fired at them Maj R. was shot through the thigh, and, Clare's horse killed under him. The courier reports that Col. Beech, of the 23d Alabama, was killed, but does not state how or when.

After Dalton was captured portion of our army was sent to make a demonstration upon Resaca', which is strongly garrisoned, and the remainder sent towards Chattanooga, which is garrisoned by six thousand negroes and white men, chiefly negroes: I hardly think, however that an attack will be made upon that place as it can easily be turned by the army crossing the river—well, you will find out before a great while.

While this was going on on the railroad, two brigades of our cavalry were amusing the great and immortal hero and strategist, W. T. Sherman, with his who's army at Rome. He drew up his army in front of that town in regular battle array, threw up entrenchments, put out flankers and skirmishers, made all other necessary arrangements for a general pitched battle, thinking that Hood was there with his whole strength of rebels. Our cavalry, however, gave him a fight which lasted two days, and when whipped they retired with colors flying. The 11th Texas and 3d Arkansas regiments greatly distinguished themselves in that battle.

GEN'L EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 22, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing 18 pieces of artillery, 1500 prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corp; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled from the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeal made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being outflanked and a panic stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is ladened with rich spoils, gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let those be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy's loss further on the coast of his left. The enemy and wagons taken were [illegible] by his valor. His army was destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition Soldiers, of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the road to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders but set the example of obeying them and the men must follow that example. Fellow soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your muskets again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant General.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES.

The Georgia papers publish the following letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, C. S. Senator from that State:—

James T. McCormick, Asst Enrolling officer of Troup County.

LAGRANGE, GA, Oct 5, 1864.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquires, I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and re-enrollment of all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the laws of Congress, all persons between those ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty-five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that not more than one-third of the men fit for duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are actually present with the armies in the field.—Where are the two thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, form the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the Conscription Bureau is shown to be a failure, and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. Grant writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is upon children and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. His statement is not true. We do have the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two thirds of these men are absent. This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntarily enrolling officer.

Your first duty is to register every white male between the ages specified, in your orders.

Mark the language: Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business.—Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good, the man is not harmed; and if it be bad the man must be sent to duty, and the method by which he has heretofore evaded duty must be exposed and its author punished.

There are many absent from all our armies, who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist, and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty, while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain away under cover of such details long after health has been restored or the wounds have healed. In all cases details and exemptions and when the reasons for granting them cease. Now upon your inquiries, where is shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reasons for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details, and received furloughs, which are renewed from time to time, until the applications shall be finally determined. Some of these employ lawyers (falsely so called,) who, if they do not get the first action—the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an undecided application is made practically to operate as a discharge from service.

Some persons are still carrying old commissions where their offices have ceased, but the commissions have not been surrendered or cancelled.

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape many of them spurious—and upon them claiming exemptions or details.—No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man per se, to an exemption or detail. The contractor must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption, and that the Secretary of War himself cannot grant except upon the certificate of the chief of the Bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under officer of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make some indefinite investigation. I saw one, some time since, stating that the bearer was appointed to examine into iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposits were never suspected to exist; and where if existing, quantities of ore could never feed them. All such appointments are without authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from service in the field, Mark the word not sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as provost marshals and guards, agents and employees of provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their commands.—The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill health in their pockets and nature's certificates of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificates being confirmed by the patients' daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume, that the health has been restored since the certificate was given.

I desire in this connection to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that the great portion of these absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the inefficiency or intentional negligence (to use no harsh term)—of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that while thus content in many cases, they have been in other cases, as if to satisfy conscience, cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault. Instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions, details, etc., to go to lawyers of their own naming to make out their applications and appeals.—Those who complied and paid well found easy treatment, those who declined found treatment not so easy. I state broadly, that it never was intended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said that about 10,000 men kept at home in Georgia protected by militia commissions and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements, but if the enrolling officers do their duty we shall soon know the number of men at home and the various reasons for it.

It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the law of exempting their employees and have exempted an unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and number exempted for each office

I have written this letter for your assistance and in answer to your inquiries. But my only object is to serve the country in this the hour of its fate. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEments for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their schedule of prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security of our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of the country.—This lowering of the prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patiotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good peeled per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel 27 lbs.	3 50
Axe,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, null per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	stearanines, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 1 yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included 56 lbs	5 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu 50 lbs	5 50
Drills,	cotton, 1 yd wide, 3 yds to the lb	1 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs.	45 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	37 50
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	33 75
Fodder,	bales per 100 pounds,	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 60 lbs	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 00
do	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs,	740 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton 2000 pounds	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yd	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	3rd class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	shelled, baled per 100 pounds	5 25
do	shelled, unbaled per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburg,	cotton 1 yd wide 7 1-2 to yard per yard	1 50
do	cotton 1 yard wide 3 oz to the yard, per yard	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 33 pounds	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	55 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound	40
Rye,	good per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, cotton bags, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 1 yd wide 44 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 1 yard wide, 34 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	coast per bushel of 50 lbs	30 00
do	Liverpool, per bushel 50 lbs	35 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	75
Stuff stuff	good per bushel of 37 lbs	1 40
Tea,	black per pound	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton 40 oz to yd. per yd	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinigar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	70 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs.	80
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 00
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

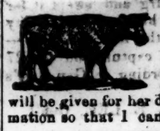
For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864.

Strayed



FROM my premises, about the 1st of July, a red and white-spotted COW, with one horn broken off. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can get her.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Winston, Aug. 11, 1864. 16-tf

WANTED.

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHIN twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
August 9th, 1864. 15-tf.

LOST

ON the 30th ult., somewhere between Salem and Charles Clinard's, Sen., a GREEN SHAWL with a red border. The person who found such a shawl and returns it to me or leaves it at the 'Press' office will be liberally rewarded.

VIRGINIA REICH.
Oct. 13, 1864. 21-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

J. W. Beroth 2, Elder Wm. Burns, Wm Clayton, M. C. Crews 2, Dr. P. A. Cox 2, Miss Catharine S Essick, Hon. H. S. Foote 2, Mrs. Anna C. Fishel, J Eli Gregg, Miss Sarah J Hanes, John Holder, Harrison Haley Mrs. Martha Morris, Lieut. J. A. McLaughan, Wm. Rameling, John D. Riley 2, James H. Resick, S. M. Wilson, Emeline Wear, Mrs. E. Westmoreland.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

LOST.

I Lost a fine blood red SHAWL, with flower in one corner, on Monday the 3d inst., near Salem. Any person who will return the same to me at Kernersville, or to E L. Hege, in Salem, will be liberally rewarded.

Mrs. DR. KERNER.
Oct 4th, 1864. 23-2w.

New Publications, &c.

A CHARMING BOOK JUST OUT.

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE WAR.

By W. D. HERRINGTON, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

Neatly bound in paper, price - - - - - $1 50.

Upon the receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage prepaid. A liberal discount to the Trade.

As the edition is limited, the trade will do well to forward their orders at once.

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OR THE MAID OF MIRKLAND,

(ILLUSTRATED)

BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE

PRICE - - - - - - $1 50.

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A tale founded upon real incidents of the War in North Carolina.

By W. D. HERRINGTON, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

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OR THE BRIDAL OF THE FOUNDLING,

(Illustrated)

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Price - - - - - - $1 50

Upon all our publications we allow a liberal discount to the trade.

Upon account of the insufficient supply of paper each edition of these beautiful Novelettes will be limited, therefore the Trade had better forward their orders at once.

Address, WM. B. SMITH, Publisher.
Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of each book,

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

This work of about 100 pages, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon.—It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks; and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct. 12 tf.

NILE'S REGISTER REVIVED.

PROSPECTUS OF

"*THE COUNTRYMAN.*"

NILE'S REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER,
Oct. 20, EATONTON, GEORGIA.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT GREENSBORO' N. C.

The Southern Citizen will be issued every morning and mailed to subscribers for FIFTEEN DOLLARS for six months.

The publishers will spare neither labor or expense in making the *Citizen* an acceptable medium of news—arrangements having been made for securing the LATEST BY TELEGRAPH, from all points. Correspondents have also been secured, whose letters will be of interest to all classes of readers—while in point of Miscellaneous and General Reading, we hope to keep up a greater variety than is usual with dailies of the present time.

All letters should be addressed to

A. W. INGOLD & CO.,
Greensborough, N. C.

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

A necessity having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuit of the country it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft; and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made up by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instruction, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

B. G. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

STRAYED

FROM my premises near Philadelphia Meeting House, about six or eight weeks since, a BRINDLE and WHITE SPOTTED HEIFER, about 4 years old, not marked. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her, thankfully received. MARTHA FRYE.

Oct. 13, 1864.